

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 25

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as second-class matter.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a Year.

NUMBER 53

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Thirtieth Day of May in each year has been made a legal holiday in Wisconsin, not alone as a public and official recognition of the patriotic services of the soldiers and sailors whose fidelity and valor rescued our nation from impending dissolution, but also to remove all semblance of justification for omitting to conform to the custom which has hallowed and set apart that day for decorating the graves of deceased soldiers.

Therefore, I, William E. Smith, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, recommend to all the people of the State, that they do this year observe this day in a befitting manner. Wherever it is practicable, let the strewing of flowers be supplemented with parades and music and orations, and if in any place public ceremonies are not held, let some patriotic and public-spirited man, woman or child see to it that no soldier's grave is without a wreath of spring flowers.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.

(Great Seal.) Done at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, this fifth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.

By the Governor:
HANS E. WALKER, Secretary of State.

The world's fair of 1881 is as dead as a dried herring, and New York is not happy.

The star route contractors begin to feel that the administration is death on swindling. Their feelings are not based on false assumption.

Mr. Conkling has the faculty of sticking up the biggest muss without saying a word, of any man in the country. He moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform.

Both parties at Washington are weakening on the proposition to fight it out if it takes till next December. The brooding sun of July and August is a terror to the Senators on both sides.

So far the President has called the attention of the country to the solid fact that he is President of the United States. That is one important point gained in his contest with Mr. Conkling.

Whether President Garfield has displayed the soundest wisdom or not in regard to the New York appointments, he has shown a marvellous amount of "clear grit" and clear grit is a virtue in those days.

Dane county is being noted for wolf-raising as well as tobacco raising. The State bounty on wolves' skins is a tempting inducement to raise these animals, and one man in Dane county is said to have made \$1,000 last year.

It will be in keeping with Mr. Conkling's ambition and general conduct, to attempt to move into the White House before Garfield's term expires. He doesn't seem to think that he must wait till 1881 before he can raise his flag over the executive mansion.

The seeming split in the Republican party at Washington does not appear to give the Democrats much occasion to rejoice. They have learned from experience that those little family jars do not break the solidarity nor impair the strength of the Republican party, when it is necessary to whip the Democratic party.

Once upon a time Artemus Ward thought he was weeping over the grave of Shakespeare, but got the wrong spot, and his tears were shed in vain. Two or three of the metropolitan Democratic journalists are just now chuckling over a storm in the Republican party, will soon learn that it was not more than a gentle breeze, and that they had their chuckle for nothing.

The census bureau has just issued a bulletin giving a preliminary report of statistics of the manufacture of glass in the United States for the year ending May 31, 1880. The whole number of establishments in this country engaged in the manufacture of glass was 191, and the capital invested aggregated a little over \$19,000,000. The force of help employed in these establishments was 27,822 persons, and the value of the products reached \$21,000,000. Of the 191 glass manufacturing establishments in the United States, 72 were in Pennsylvania.

There are over six establishments engaged in the manufacture of plate-glass, while 82 manufacture glassware in general, and 56 are wholly engaged in window-glass work. The increase in the glass industry during the past decade has not been as great as the increase in other industries. The increase in the value of products has been only three millions, and the capital about four million.

There is yet hope, and that is one of the refreshing things of the day, that the postoffice department will be self-sustaining some time. The comparative table of receipts from the sale of postal cards, stamped envelopes, and postage stamps in twenty-five of the chief offices during the first quarter of 1880 and 1881 shows the rapidity with which this department of the government is becoming self-supporting. It seems very probable that it will not be very long before the expenditures of the entire postal system will be wholly met by the surplus revenues of the large cities of the Union. The increase of the past quarter over the corresponding quarter of 1880, was \$250,000, and the entire postal revenue for the current year, will likely exceed the \$1,500,000 dollar mark. This remarkable increase is due to the revival of business throughout the country, and will be about four million dollars more than was estimated a year ago. There are yet hopes that the postal system of

the United States will be as admirably conducted and as self-supporting as the English system. Strange as it may seem to ambitious Americans, we are yet behind prozy Old England in the postal service and in postal savings banks.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONKLING.

There are a great many strange stories coming from Washington in regard to the hostility existing between the President and Mr. Conkling, and among the strangest of them is the one that the President said only a few days ago to a party of senatorial callers, "I am determined to learn who are my friends, and such as fail me will hereafter need a letter of introduction." It is so to calculate that there are nineteen chances out of twenty that these words were never uttered by President Garfield. They are not like him. They are not the words of a man of common intelligence. They could never be uttered by a man of the brain and manhood that President Garfield is supposed to possess. Tried one after time under all sorts of conditions, before assemblages as large and as brilliant as ever gathered in this Nation, Garfield never uttered any other than the words of wisdom. Both in speech and in conversation he has been remarkably wise and his utterances at all times have challenged the admiration of the country, irrespective of party, and have completely disarmed criticism. It seems altogether impossible that while standing on the highest pinnacle of fame, when the eyes of the world are upon him, that he would come down to the level of a politician and speak the words charged against him.

Both sides of this ignoble struggle between the President and Conkling are doing a great deal of talking to no good purpose. The facts are bad enough and it becomes any public journal to magnify the breach and to charge falsely either the President or Conkling. It is an unfortunate struggle, and in many respects it is vexatious because it could have been easily avoided. A little conscientious care on the part of the President against stirring up the old feud about custom house appointments, would have prevented any quarrel between the administration and Mr. Conkling. A little less of arrogance on the part of Mr. Conkling would have prevented the withdrawal of the New York appointment and a consequent sacrifice of some of the very best men in New York. A little more tact on the part of President Garfield would have completely mastered Mr. Conkling, and a little less of ambition on the part of the New York Senator to dictate who shall and who shall not fill Federal offices in New York, would have done an immense amount of good in solidifying and harmonizing the Republican party in that State. It is an unnecessary wrangle for which two men are responsible. In times like these it requires a cool mind, a strong judgment, and a wise heart, to steer clear of breakers, and both the President and Mr. Conkling ought to know enough to know how to do that thing.

CANDIDATES COMING TO THE FRONT.

From present indications there will be an interesting contest in the Republican State convention in Wisconsin, for the positions on the State ticket. There never were so many candidates in any previous year as now, and probably several counties are still to hear from. The majority which Governor Smith received two years ago has appeared to intoxicate a great many politicians who are after State offices, and thinking they can draw as well as the present incumbent they are anxious to try their strength and serve the State. Among the candidates already mentioned for the eight positions on the State ticket, are the following:

For Governor—Hans B. Warner, of the Seventh district; H. Richardson, of the First; Jonathan Bowman, of the Second; F. C. Winkler, of the Fourth; Hiram Smith, of the Fifth; D. M. Kelly, of the Sixth; J. G. Thos., of the Seventh; Thomas B. Scott and J. M. Bingham, of the Eighth.

For Lieutenant Governor—George W. Ryland and J. B. Treat, of the Third; D. M. Kelly, of the Sixth; George P. Barrows, of the Second; Ira B. Bradford, of the Seventh.

For Secretary of State—Captain E. G. Timme and Ole C. Johnson, of the First; Halle Steensland, of the Second; John B. Eldred, of the Fourth; E. C. McFetridge and Dana C. Lamb, of the Fifth.

For State Treasurer—Colonel Charles Weidelt, of the Fourth; Charles Lulling, of the Fifth; Robert McCurdy, of the Sixth.

For Attorney General—Captain O. B. Thomas, of the Third; Judge L. S. Frisby, of the Fourth; C. E. Estabrook and George E. Sutherland, of the Fifth; Carl C. Pope, of the Seventh; Charles F. Crosby, of the Eighth.

For State Superintendent—Major S. S. Rockwood, of the First; W. H. Chandler, of the Second; J. MacMillan, of the Fourth.

For Railroad Commissioner—A. J. Turner, of the Second; A. A. Arnold, of the Seventh; Hiram Smith, of the Fifth; C. F. Crosby, of the Eighth; John E. Eldred, of the Fourth.

For Insurance Commissioner—P. L. Spooner, Jr., of the Second; John Bradley, of the Seventh.

These are all so far as known. With the advance of time and the increase of interest, however, others will probably come to the front. There are thirty-eight candidates in this list of those who are anxious to become public servants, and it would not be strange if the number was doubled before the time for holding the convention. The list of men in the Republican party in Wisconsin, who are fit to become Governors, Secretaries of State, State Treasurers, and so on, is a long one. There are many hundreds in the party who are able to fill any position of honor, profit, and trust, with credit to themselves and the State, and this year there is a general willingness on the part of prominent men and some who

are not prominent, to serve the State in some capacity in which there is little to do and much profit.

The anxiety of the candidates will probably give us an early convention, but it is well enough to suggest that it will discommodate the farmers very much to hold it in July as was done two years ago. With due respect to their rights and interests it should not be held till after harvest. A good candidate won't spoil by waiting till the proper time for holding the convention.

WORK OF THE WIRES.

Senator Conkling Occupied the Time of the Republican Caucus Yesterday.

Reciting His Grievances and the Understanding with the President.

He Charges that Garfield has Acted in Bad Faith With Him.

At a Late Hour the Caucus Adjourned until to-day Without Results.

Six Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Emigrants Landed in One Day.

Grand Preparations for the Imperial Wedding at Vienna.

The Enthusiastic Reception of the Belgian Princess at the Austrian Capitol.

The Seibert Murder Case Causing Some Excitement at La Crosse.

A Wisconsin Mail-Carrier Gets Two Years in the Penitentiary for Robbing Mails.

Other Interesting News in Our Special Dispatches.

BEAUTIFUL STEPHANIE.

Special to the Gazette.
VIENNA, May 10.—Stephanie and Rudolph were married at noon today in the church of Augustine. The ceremony was magnificent, and the assemblage of nobility was exceedingly brilliant. The Princess broke down at the critical point of the ceremony. She cried as if her heart would break, and trembled with excitement. The Prince composed her agitation showing uncommon good sense. Many lords and ladies were moved to tears. The city was filled with people attending the fête.

THE SENATE.

Special to the Gazette.
WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Senate in executive session confirmed a large number of nominations. The judiciary committee reported favorably on Don Purdee for 5th circuit judge.

CONKLING SPEAKS.

In Caucus He Gives Several Reasons For Opposing Robertson.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon for the purpose of determining what course should now be pursued in regard to the class of executive business which was left temporarily unprovided for in the programme adopted last week. The meeting, although prolonged to the late hour of 6 o'clock, was at last adjourned without reaching the point of action on the subject under consideration.

At an early stage of the proceedings a resolution was submitted proposing to declare as the sense of the caucus that it is inexpedient for the Senate to take action at this session upon any contested nomination to fill an office not now vacant. This gave rise to a long and not especially interesting debate as to the general rights and duties of the Senate and of the President, the contention being, on the one hand, that the Senate is bound to give respectful consideration to all nominations sent in by the President, and to act upon them promptly, and on the other, that the Senate is fairly entitled to the exercise of its own discretion in regard to the time when any nomination should be considered.

About 4 o'clock took the floor, and proceeded to make a speech, which occupied the remainder of the caucus session. It was devoted to the history of the nomination of Judge Robertson for the New York circuit, and to a comprehensive statement of the reasons why this nomination was particularly objectionable and offensive to him. In the course of his remarks, he entered extensively into the subject of New York State politics and Judge Robertson's connection with them, particularly of the Chicago convention, and he also gave a detailed recital of his conferences and understandings with the President in regard to New York nominations, of which various times antecedent to the nomination of Robertson, from that of which circumstances he argued that he and the party whom he had his colleague represented in New York, had been dealt with in bad faith, treated injuriously. It is also reported that Conkling, in narrating what occurred at Chicago, informed the caucus that Judge Robertson, among other exhibitions of personal hostility then made by him,

went so far as to declare he would not support General Arthur if nominated for Vice President.

At the close of Conkling's speech the caucus adjourned until to-morrow. None of the Senators whose positions are in any degree doubtful on the main subject of the controversy precipitated in the debate to-day, and no vote was taken on the proposition, no indications were afforded as to what may be the result of the deliberations to-morrow.

THE IMPERIAL WEDDING.

Vienna's Reception of the Royal Bride—The Costly Dress of the Belgian Princess.

VIENNA, May 9.—With a dull sky overhead and slight sprinkling showers, the royal bride made her entry into the city to-day. Her reception was as enthusiastic as one could desire. From an early hour large throngs gathered along the whole line of route until the streets were completely packed with human beings. The decorations were rich and plentiful, the only thing wanting to make the entry an entire success being sunshine. At noon the various corporations assembled before Burghor. Half an hour later the Queen of the Belgians and the Princess Stephanie drove in a carriage and 6 from the imperial chateau of Schonbrunn to Sheresimur, where they were received by a brilliant staff. By this time one could not move in the throng that had taken position along the route, and kept clear the way for the procession. At Sheresimur Her Majesty and the royal bride dressed for the procession in two specially fitted bouillons, and then a being in readiness, the triumphal entry commenced.

When the carriage with the bride reached the triumphal arch, near Elizabeth bridge, a halt was made, and the burgomaster of the city, accompanied by the common council and various other municipal officers approached and delivered a speech.

At the conclusion of this, the procession resumed its way through the magnificent Ringstrasse. On approaching the imperial burg the arrival of the gorgeous cavalcade was formally announced by a court official to the chief of the imperial household, Prince Honherlohe, who, in turn, announced it to the Emperor. The preparations for the marriage are now complete.

The imperial city has been in a state of joyous excitement for days past, and wears a most charming aspect. Banners and bright-lit drapery hang from windows in the leading thoroughfares. Palaces and public buildings are brightly decked with evergreens, and to-night the whole city will be resplendent with tinsel illuminations.

The decorations at the French Embassy are particularly effective, consisting chiefly of immense garlands of evergreens looped from window to window and connected by gay bouquets of flowers. At night the facade will be illuminated by electric light.

The bride is to go to the altar attired in a costly dress of silver brocade trimmed with silver embroidery, representing various kinds of flowers and completed by a train five yards in length, trimmed with silver lace and velvet. Ladies who have had the good fortune to see this wonder at the dressmaker's at Brussels, where it has been made, are in raptures.

The princess arrived here wearing a pompadour of pink crepe with train and bodice of pink damase satin, trimmed with rosebuds. These are but two of the hundreds of the dressmaker's marvels now lying in the trunks and boxes of the royal bride.

The city of Brussels has contributed a superb lace everdress to Stephanie's trousseau. She will wear it with a faile costume caught up with bouquets, white lilac, and roses.

The city is splendidly illuminated to-night. The passage of all vehicles through the streets is stopped in consequence of the crowds.

THE SEIGBERT MURDER.

LA CROSSE, May 9.—The examination of Mr. Steiman, charged with the murder of Mr. Siegbert, a prosperous merchant of Prairie du Chien, began at this place this morning. Mr. Steiman was re-arrested this morning at Prairie du Chien and taken to a justice court to be examined, and the court removed to the court house to enable the crowd to gain admittance to hear the proceedings. The excitement is intense both in this city and Prairie du Chien. The case attracts much attention on account of Mr. Steiman being one of our largest business-men.

In the evidence taken to-day some important facts were made known, but no case of blackmail has yet been proven. Mr. Steiman has a capable counsel, who believes he will be fully vindicated on the charge, which is made by one Smith claiming to be one of Pinkerton's detectives. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the supposed murder, and further developments in the case are awaited with anxiety. The examination will probably require two days, as the defense have not yet done anything in the way of testimony.

YOUTHFUL MAIL ROBBER.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—Frank Wineman, the 17-year-old mail carrier, who for some time has carried the mail pouches between Newburg and West Bend, in Washington county, was arraigned in the United States court to-day, and pleading guilty to a charge of robbing the mails intrusted to his care, was sentenced to two years in the Illinois State prison at Joliet.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Six thousand three hundred and twenty emigrants were landed at Castle Garden to-day. This number, of whom about two-thirds were Germans, were carried on six steamships. The number on board each steamer was as follows: The *Steuwa*, from Hamburg, 39 cabin and 1,214 steerage; the *Spain* and *Guil*, of Rotterdam, 1,000 steerage; the *Amsterdam*, from Rotterdam, 13 cabin and 814 steerage; the *Bolivia*, from London, 79 cabin and 864 steerage; and the *Vanderland*, from Antwerp, 3 cabin and 650 steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxuriant pastries. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ill results from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

J. A. DENNISTON,
Dealer in all kinds of Tropical Products, also Foreign and Domestic Table Goods.

THE greatest variety of Table Luxuries and Delicacies in the west at DENNISTON'S.

400 lbs. Dates, including the Maltese Golden, 4 Barbary and Fard Dates at DENNISTON'S.

VERY choice Figs, California Pears, Oranges and Lemons, at DENNISTON'S.

100 new Carthagen Cocosnats at DENNISTON'S.

HOSFORD'S Baking Powder, the only healthy powder made at DENNISTON'S.

BURNETT'S, Price's, Labin's and Jaque's Flavoring Extracts and other goods at DENNISTON'S.

DRIED Sweet Corn, Lima Beans, California and French Prunes at DENNISTON'S.

RAISINS, highest to the lowest prices, at DENNISTON'S.

DRIED fresh Mackerel in Tomato Sauce—new and nice—at DENNISTON'S.

SPICED Brook Trout, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, at DENNISTON'S.

100 lbs. Allen & Co's Succotash and Corn—none equals them—at DENNISTON'S.

MINCE Meat Preserves, Tamarinds, Olives DENNISTON'S.

HICKORY Buckwheat, Steam-cooked Out Meal, Wheat and Graham Flakes at DENNISTON'S.

SUGAR Cured Tenderloin, Ham, Bacon and Dried Beef, at DENNISTON'S.

PEARCE'S Soda and other fine Crackers, at DENNISTON'S.

CLAM and Fish Chowder at DENNISTON'S.

PRESERVED Appricots, the finest Confection, at DENNISTON'S.

2 CASES of very choice Confectionery, at DENNISTON'S.

EVAPORATED VEGETABLES for Soups—Nothing new and cheap at DENNISTON'S.

I am receiving goods every day, and will have a larger and better assorted stock for the spring trade than ever. Call and inspect.

J. A. DENNISTON.
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3 REASONS WHY THE CELLULOID Eye Glasses ARE THE BEST.

Because they are the LIGHTEST, HANDSOMEST, AND STRONGEST known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER OPTICAL CO., N. Y. may14dawin

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application for pardon will be made to His Excellency, William E. Smith, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, at the executive office in the capitol, in the city of Madison, on the first day of June, 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in behalf of George Griffin who was on the 14th day of May, 1878, in the circuit court for Rock county, convicted of the crime of manslaughter in the third degree, and who was thereupon on the 15th day of May, 1878, sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison of said State for the term of four years from 12 o'clock noon of that day.

DANIEL GRIFFIN.

Dated May 2, 1881.

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Without medicine. ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOULES. Patented October 16, 1876. One box, No. 1 will cure any case in four days, or less. No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing. No nascent dose of embers, capsaiba or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coating of the stomach. No styriages of strapping injections to produce other serious complications. Price \$1.50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular. P. O. Box 1858. J. C. ALLAN CO., 33 John Street, New York.

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OIL STOVE!

We have just received our first lot of this celebrated Oil Stove, much improved for 1881. The only wire gauze, Non-Explosive Oil Stove. The only Oil Stove recommended by Insurance Companies. Perfectly odorless. Trials given and satisfaction guaranteed.

Philadelphia, Daisy and Buckeye Lawn Mowers. Alaska Refrigerators. Cook's Filters.

HANCHETT & SHELDON,
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SCHOOL BOOKS!

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KING'S BOOK STORE

NEXT TO POST-OFFICE.

WE HAVE A

Savings Bank for Young Men!

WHO LIKE TO DRESS WELL.

ANY ORDINARY SHAPED BOY OR MAN, NO LARGER THAN 38 AROUND THE CHEST, CAN BUY JUST AS STYLISH AND PERFECT FITTING READY MADE CLOTHES AT OUR STORE AS ANY TAILORS IN JANESVILLE CAN PRODUCE, AND SAVE FROM \$5 to \$15 ON A SUIT.

Come In, Try On a Suit and See if You Can Discover a Fault.

"NO LIKEE, NO TAKEE."—It is the best clothing made, can be found at no other store in the city, and it is a pleasure for us to show such goods. We have one particular BARGAIN IN A \$15.00 SUIT, that we want you all to see, at

SMITH & SON'S,
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

F. S. LAWRENCE & Co.

Successors to Moseley Bros.,
No. 10 West Milwaukee St., - Janesville, Wis.

Having purchased the Stock, Fixtures and good will of Moseley & Bro., we most cordially invite our friends and the public generally to call and see us at the old stand, and examine our stock of Books, Stationery, Wall Papers, Curtains, Curtain fixtures, Mouldings, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and fancy goods generally, and we will endeavor to please them in every particular—Janesville, Wis., April 28th, 1881.

F. S. LAWRENCE,
HERBERT J. LAWRENCE.

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whose brother was an insurgent, see that her relatives and friend were too recently imprisoned, notwithstanding amnesty, was afraid to remain in her home, and ran off to the hills where she had shelter with some brigands in

pat was kind but firm, but met with success. Then she abandoned word's action, and gathering up his earthly possessions—clothes, a pack, a¹—deliberately seated herself by bedside and awaited a search through his pockets and other receptacles

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